

74 YUMAN TRIBES OF THE GILA RIVER

231 away," and more emphatically gēcpa'm, "go away!" Pups were
[224] trained for hunting, but since they were not used to hunt deer,
this was most casual. Objects were thrown for them to fetch, so
that they would catch rabbits and bring them on call. Horse
meat was eaten but not dog, "because the dog is a person."¹⁸

552 Dogs were named for their appearance. A dog with a gray
nose was called aucāki'n, "fire poker," because he resembled the
burnt end of a poker. A dog with a white patch around his neck
was xama'lgwexa'nōk, "white collar"; a woolly little dog was
mule'l, "bushy"; a black one with white spots over the eyes was
hiḏa'kgwicampō'p, "four eyes."

[439] Doves were kept as pets. They were brought by the Papago
and were kept in long, cylindrical cages made of tules. The cage
was about three feet long by one in diameter; the tules were
• [417] mounted on a willow hoop at each end, with other tules woven
through them at intervals along the side. This sort of cage was
called akwi'k, "woven, twined." Mocking birds (kwīcila') were
also kept as pets, because they woke their owners in the morning
and because they were dreamed of.

235 Young birds were caught and reared, so that each year their
feathers might be plucked. These were mostly hawks; rarely
buzzards and crows. A cage, about four feet high, was made of
[417] willow limbs thrust into the ground close together and bent over
to be tied at the top. This lacked horizontal ribs. No nest was
made inside, but simply a stick for a perch. Such a cage was
gacwla'n, lva' tciwū'm, "built for [a particular species of large]
hawks."

FISHING

236 Both Maricopa and Halchidhoma gave more attention to fish-
ing than might have been expected. This is especially astonishing
[133] in the case of the Maricopa since their semi-desert habitat with
its seasonably variable streams, containing at best little water,
would seem most unprofitable for fishermen. There is no ques-
[262] tion, however, that even for them fish held second place beside
jackrabbits in providing flesh. As between Halchidhoma and

¹⁸ See p. 254.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.—The Pimas are monogamists as well as the Maricopas, that is to say, they have but one wife at a time; at least no case of plurality of wives has come to light; but the marriage tie is not very binding, and an Indian may marry a wife and tire of her, then marry another, and so on. The deserted wife has the privilege of marrying again, provided she can find an opportunity, and if she has children the husband must take her with all the "incumbrances" and care for them. The present agent insists that the marriage ceremony shall be performed by the minister, and such marriages are considered more binding by the Indians than those by the tribal custom.

SCHOOL.—A school has been maintained on this reservation for 10 years; but a few years ago the building was burned, and from that date until September, 1890, only about 20 scholars were taught by 1 teacher. It was a boarding school, supported wholly by the government. The mission church is now used as a schoolroom, the scholars boarding in the agent's dwelling. The report of the school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED AT SACATON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Number of teachers (Indian, male).....	1
Number of other school employes (white, female).....	2
Number who have attended at one time.....	20
Whole number who have attended during year.....	20
Females.....	20
Males.....	1
Number between 6 and 16 years of age.....	20
Average age of pupils (years).....	12
Number of months school has been maintained.....	7.5
Average attendance during school term.....	21
Largest average attendance during any month (December).....	20
Salaries of teachers and employes.....	\$1,141.30
All other expenses.....	744.77

Total expense of school paid by government..... 1,886.07

Industries taught: sewing, cooking, knitting and laundry work.

In the summer of 1890 new buildings were erected at a cost of \$9,000, sufficient to accommodate 100 scholars, and a corps of 3 teachers commenced their work. The school was attended with success from the start, and in a short time the buildings were filled to overflowing and numbers of applicants were turned away for want of room.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The copper color of the Apaches is not noticeable among the Pimas, the Maricopas, or the Papagos. These latter are of a dark, swarthy complexion, resembling Mexicans, and might be mistaken for them except for the beard; indeed, some of these Indians have beards. The features of the Indian, however, differ greatly from the Mexican.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.—The "desert" is interspersed with short detached ranges of mountains, sometimes single mountains, or buttes, rising from a few hundred to 1,000 feet above the general level, rough and rocky, and usually of igneous origin. There is no vegetation on them with the exception of a few shrubs and several species of cactus, the giant variety predominating, which sometimes grows to the height of 35 feet and from 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Bunches of sagebrush chaparral are interspersed on the desert at intervals of a few feet. Near the river the shrubby mesquite grows low and branching. Along the banks of the river and the margins of the irrigating ditches cottonwood and willows flourish. The farms of the Indians are usually inclosed with brush fences, built by setting small posts in the ground a few feet apart and filling the spaces with the thorny shrub known as cat's-claw and with the limbs of the mesquite. In passing over the usually traveled roads but few grain fields can be seen, and accounts of the amount of wheat and barley grown would seem almost incredible. Great unsightly weeds are often permitted to grow by the side of the ditches, and even to cover the fields after the crop of grain is harvested.

REMARKS.—To learn the capabilities of the irrigated land one has but to visit that section lying on the south side of the Salt river adjoining the Salt River reservation, settled by a colony of Mormons in 1878 or 1879, now one of the most flourishing settlements in the territory. The settlers cut from three to four crops of alfalfa every year, which makes the forage crop and hay of the country. They have flourishing vineyards and peach orchards, raise figs and pomegranates, and are experimenting with oranges. Their dwellings, built of adobe or brick, look neat and comfortable, and the whole settlement wears an air of thrift and plenty. The beautiful town of Tempe, situated near the southwest corner of the reservation, seems a little Eden. Thriving farms, orchards, and gardens surround the city of Phenix.

PAPAGO RESERVATION.

This reservation lies about 8 miles south of the city of Tucson, in Pima county, Arizona territory, the south line being the thirty-second parallel of north latitude. The area is 70,000 acres.